

Major General Butler has been returned to his command at Fort Monroe, and Major General W. F. Smith put over his late command at Bermuda Hundred.

Governor Seymour's "friends" in New York city are getting uneasy again. Major Gurner writes to General Sanford protesting against the removal of any of the city regiments at this present juncture, giving as a reason that he entertains "grave apprehensions" that evil persons might be disposed to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. The truth is, there are too many copperheads in New York for safety, and if any trouble arises there we may rest assured that they are at the bottom of it.

The 10th Army Corps (Bank's old command) has arrived in Baltimore, under the command of Gen. Reynolds.

We are still in the dark as to whether General Franklin is really captured or not.

The rebel raid grows apace. It is now 45,000 strong, according to our story; and Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with an additional force to prepare for the capture of Washington by surprise. As might be expected there is a great scare in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, and not without some reason, when a portion of the time the Secretary of War had his communications with the North completely cut off by rebel raiders.

Gold closed at \$27.60.

Young Ladies' Institute.

We publish in another place of to-day's issue, the preliminary call for a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an institution of learning in this place, to be known as "The Young Ladies' Institute" for the city of Janesville.

This is a movement in the right direction and cannot fail to meet with a hearty and generous response from the intelligent and energetic citizens of Rock county. It has always been a matter of surprise to the people of this and adjoining counties, that more had not been done here in the way of furnishing educational advantages for the young of both sexes, and especially for that class whose want it is to meet by the establishment of such an institution as is now in contemplation. It is indicative of great neglect, not to give any stronger name, that while Milwaukee, Madison, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Beloit, Racine, Rockford and other places have all established schools of an excellent character that are yearly drawing within their limits the most intelligent and desirable class of inhabitants which the State can afford—this city has been content to get along with nothing better than a graded High School, which scarcely furnished educational facilities, (as far as they went), to our own residents, to say nothing of holding out inducements to other people to come and drink at our fountain of knowledge.

The benefits that would result from the establishment of an institution of the kind intended by the gentlemen who have taken the initial step in this matter, are too apparent to need discussing. They are self-evident to all, and to none so much as to those fathers and mothers whose lives have been circumscribed for the want of a more generous culture in their younger days. It is a matter that must meet with the cordial approval and hearty co-operation of every one who takes any interest in the permanent growth of our noble city, or in the welfare of the rising generation.

MAXIMILIAN and wife entered the city of Mexico on the 12th. Before reaching the gates of the city a cortège of about five hundred citizens on horseback, and more than two hundred carriages, belonging to the principal aristocratic families of the place, met them, who alighted to salute those who welcomed them. Juarez was still at Monterey. The son of Governor Vidauri was in the field, with some prospects of raising a formidable force. Negrete arrested the leaders and had a couple of them shot. The Juarez chief Teilez made an attempt on Chichuahua, but was repulsed. It is reported that a body of Urag's cavalry, two hundred strong, had been surprised and captured by the French. Santa Anna had gone to St. Thomas to reside on his property, &c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a striking article upon Fremont under the title of "The Lost Leader," in which it says: "The patriot par excellence is seen splitting the Union: The Emancipator in his new platform, has not a word to say of the moral or political character of slavery; the foremost leader in the crusade of liberty is striking base alliance with the Woods or Vallandighams, the life long friends of the slave-master and the haters of the doctrine of equal rights. The old hero of the Republican party, become a bidder for the votes of the pro-slavery faction! We can only imagine one step lower than this, and that is, the willing presentation of his name among the Peace Democrats of Chicago and their re-election of it."

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter received in Philadelphia, dated Beaufort, S. C. June 28: "We are preparing an expedition from this place, under Gen. Saxton, consisting of the Fifty-sixth New York, the First and Second South Carolina, and another colored regiment, in all four regiments. The destination of it is supposed to be a raid on the mainland below Savannah. The troops are ordered to take sixteen days' rations. They were to start on the 30th, on transports, from Beaufort."

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

NUMBER 114.

STATE NEWS.

The Ripon Commonwealth says that farmers in that section who thought, before the rain, that they would not get their seed back, are now talking about 15 or 20 bushels to the acre. A severe fire occurred in Oshkosh one week ago Sunday, in a lumber yard attached to one of the extensive mills of that city. The fire lasted eight hours, and destroyed upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand feet of pine lumber. An Oshkosh county correspondent says there will be a fair crop of winter wheat and rye. Grass and oats are very short, but we shall look for a half crop of spring wheat, if nothing destroys it now. All other crops look well. The Oshkosh Courier states that on Monday last, the hands in the various mills in that city struck for higher wages. Their demands not being accepted, they organized into a band of some hundred strong, and took it into their heads that no mills should run till their request was complied with. They proceeded Tuesday morning to the mill of Tolman & Harris, and Wheeler's mill, but were met by the sheriff who told them the consequences of such folly, upon which they disappeared.

The Crops in Indiana.

Says the Fort Wayne Times, of the 1st: "Harvesting has already commenced in this country. The yield of wheat will be small. The dry hot weather has ripened the wheat before the kernels had a chance to fill out. The rains of yesterday helped the corn prospects very much."

Says the Franklin Jeffersonian: "The farmers have been quite busy during this week harvesting their wheat. Never since our recollection was the crop better in Johnson county."

The Randolph County Journal says: "Our present wheat crop is good but light. The corn we expect to see tolerably well yet. It will depend much on the length of the season. Potatoes are standing a worse chance. Let things turn out the best they can we must have some supplies and high prices, and we want to supply everybody, save up everything, and save everything that can be saved after this. Buckwheat and turnips especially come in strong on buckwheat and let everybody in town and country scatter turnip seed over all creation. Plenty of them will help out in the production of milk, butter and beef."

Says the New Albany Ledger: "Reports of the growing corn crop in Southern Indiana are most cheering. If the weather continues favorable, the prospect is that the yield will be heavier than in any previous season for the past ten years."

Says the Owen county Journal: "The farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and as far as we can learn, the grain is very heavy, and of first-rate quality. Other crops are suffering from the drought. A good rain now would be worth thousands of dollars to the people of Owen county."

AN INDIAN STRATEGY.—An army letter relates the following:—"A very curious piece of strategy which took place the other day shows that the wondrous of Cooper's Indian tales have not ceased. One of the Fourteenth New York Artillery—a Seneca Indian, I believe, from the Western part of the State—undertook on a wager to bring in a rebel sharpshooter, who was perched in a tree in front of our lines, considerably in advance of his own. In manner of accomplishing this, was an ingenious as successful, and reveals the 'deviltry' of any of the best of our own kind. Procuring a quantity of pine boughs, he procured a branch from a tree, and attaching them securely to a branch, which he lashed lengthwise of his body, when completed he was indistinguishable to a casual observer from the surrounding foliage, and resembled a tree as closely as it was possible for his really arduous efforts to render him. Thus prepared, and with musket in hand concealed likewise, he stole by almost imperceptible movements to beneath the tree where the sharpshooter was lodged. Here he patiently waited until his prey had emptied his piece at one of our men, when he suddenly brought his musket to bear upon the rebel, giving him no time to reload. The sharpshooter was taken at a disadvantage. To the demand to come down he readily assented, when the Indian triumphantly marched him a prisoner into camp and won his wager."

USCLE DAN, Sunkwood, who enlisted in the 19th Wisconsin Regiment, under Captain Scherff paid a visit this week. Although three score years, have passed over the head of Uncle Dan, two years ago he enlisted in his country's service, shouldered the musket, and left for the seat of war, on the Potomac, where he has been ever since. Uncle Dan comes home on a furlough, looking ten years younger, than he did when he went away, and passing through that trying ordeal, without getting a scratch. He leaves us in a few days, to take his place in the field, with the regiment, which is now with Baldy Smith in front of Petersburg. He has thus far gone through this war without receiving any injury, and we hope and pray, the good luck that has attended him so far, may continue, and he may return to us again in perfect health and buoyant spirits.—Oshkosh Courier.

WILLOW-WARE MANUFACTURERS IN BELLOIT.—This branch of business has recently been established in our city by W. C. RUMBLE, Esq., cashier of the bank of Beloit. In a part of the building known as Rumble's Block, where he and twenty or twenty-five persons, chiefly women and boys, are employed at this business, under the supervision of Mr. L. RUMBLE, late superintendent of Col's Willow-Ware manufactory, Hartford, Conn. Willow chairs, sofas, baskets and fancy articles, are manufactured. Willow seats of superior quality and suitable for all purposes in this line of trade, can be found in this vicinity.—Beloit Journal.

A POOR KISS.—An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss. She gave him the kiss. He refused her the pony. She sued him. He pleaded "no consideration." The court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN is performing garrison duty at Fort McClary as a private.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & North-Western.

FROM	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
St. Paul	4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
St. Louis	6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
St. Charles	8:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
St. Joseph	10:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
St. Louis	12:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.

St. Paul & Northern Pacific.

FROM	ARRIVE	DEPART
St. Paul	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
St. Louis	4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
St. Charles	6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
St. Joseph	8:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
St. Louis	10:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
St. Charles	12:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.

Arrival and Departure

of the Mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1864:

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago, through	2:00 A. M.
Chicago and way	2:30 P. M.
Chicago and way	4:00 P. M.
Chicago and way	6:00 P. M.
Chicago and way	8:00 P. M.
Chicago and way	10:00 P. M.
Chicago and way	12:00 A. M.

Advance in Charges.—The drymen of

this city, we understand, have found it necessary to demand fifty cents a load for carting goods to and from the depot, in future. The necessity for such a step will be apparent to all who are compelled to buy food for horses and themselves.

THEIR BLOW AT LIMA.—From a gentleman of this city just returned from Lima, we learn that a terrific gale of wind, taking a sweep of about half a mile in width, passed through the town of Lima, touching a portion of the village, on Saturday afternoon last. Forest and fruit trees were broken off and uprooted and more or less damage done to buildings and fences. A wing of Mr. Oliver Sausbury's house was blown down, but our informant could not learn that any one was personally injured by the gale. The depot was also somewhat injured, but to what extent he did not ascertain.

THE ESCAPE OF TWO REBELS.—The men who assaulted Mr. Lookwood, on Friday last, made their escape from this city on Sunday, by stealing a hand car and putting off down the Northwestern Road. The Sheriff and some of his deputies followed down as far as Clinton Junction, but found nothing but the hand car which they had deserted. It was ascertained afterward that the two men got on to the train at some station below here, and rode to within five or six miles of Chicago and then jumped off the train.

SHALL WE HAVE A TOWN CLOCK?—There seems to be a great desire, particularly among the mechanics and laboring men of the city, that there should be a town clock put up in some conspicuous place, in order to furnish a uniform standard of time. It has been suggested that one can be obtained and put up at a trifling cost, on the steps of the new Catholic Church, and quite a number of men have signified their willingness to contribute small sums, to aid in the procurement of such an article. If some energetic person would take hold of the matter, it could very soon be ascertained whether the project were feasible.

FIREFMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—From what we learn of the extensive preparations for the Firemen's Tournament, to be held in Fond du Lac on the 24th and 25th of August next, we are confident it will far surpass any similar display which ever took place in the west. Not only are the most prominent and energetic spirits of the Fire Departments of our own State interested in this enterprise, but some of the leading firemen of Chicago will be present with their fire steamers, adding largely to the interest of the occasion. We understand that the most ample preparations have been made in Fond du Lac for the reception of the guests, while the Chi. & N. W. and Mil. & P. C. roads carry passengers to the tournament at half fare. It promises to be a big time generally.

EMERALD GROVE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—Editors Gazette.—Thinking, perhaps, a short history of the Emerald Grove Soldiers Aid Society, might be interesting to some of your readers, it is thought best to give it through the columns of your Gazette.

This Society was formed in the fall of 1861. A large amount of work was accomplished that winter for the 13th Regt. The following summer two large boxes were sent to the 13th and 33d Wis. Regts. Also previous to June 1862, several boxes were sent to the Sanitary Com. Chicago. Since that time (June 1862) an account has been kept of sums received and expended. The amount received is \$104.10, and during which time we have sent the Sanitary Commission, Milwaukee, four boxes (three of which have been acknowledged) containing shirts, drawers, sheets, pillowslips, doublegarments, towels, bandages, liniment, dried fruit, papers, &c. Also to the Sanitary Com. Chicago, two barrels pickled potatoes and onions. The Society, which meets semi-monthly, is still well attended, and is doing what it can for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers.

EVELINE MACDONALD, Secy. LILLIE CHENEY, Treas. Emerald Grove, July 11th, 1864.

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store, may 23rd 1872.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FROM MARYLAND!!

Baldy Smith said to be at Baltimore. Letter from the Mayor of N. Y. City.

FEARS ANOTHER JOB!

MORE ABOUT THE REBEL RAID!

SEVERAL PHILADELPHIA STORIES

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—Gold opened at 255, but the report that Gen. Franklin had reinforced Grant with 25,000 troops, and that Baldy Smith is at Baltimore, caused a decline to 250. At 2 o'clock it was 251.

The 34th regiment leaves the city to-morrow for Washington. No further orders have been issued. The time for the departure of the other regiments is not fixed.

New York, July 11.—Secretary Fessenden has arrived here and it is said he will probably negotiate with the banks a loan of \$7,000,000, which amount is needed for immediate use by the Treasury.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent, dated July 24, says a large force of the enemy had for three days been raiding upon plantations near Lake St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez. The plantations were robbed of their stock and their farming implements, and their cotton destroyed. Several families were taken prisoners. An order has been issued sending all registered enemies beyond our lines.

The Steamer City of Limerick, arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of the 27th. News mainly unimportant. The Prussian recommendation of the Allen fortifications on Sunday. Two German steamers passed up Elder canal.

New York, July 11.—Major General Saxton, N. Y., July 11, 1864.

to Maj. Gen. Saxton, Sir:—In these times of general and local peril, enlightenment of patriotism, the paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own citizens. The great city of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves but to the general public, that we should not, by any action of our own, place these great interests in jeopardy by withdrawing our leg military protection. This protection in case of a riot or a public outbreak is especially reposed in our organized city forces. I entertain grave apprehensions that the withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the minds of our population to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such an event, which is my judgment, I repeat to say, may not be so easily suppressed. I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military. I therefore most earnestly protest against any material reduction at this period of our organized uniformed militia, especially when an ample supply of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency from a point without danger will be apprehended. The character above alluded to, and which the city of New York is so regularly exposed. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GENTHER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The war department has issued an order constituting the troops of the department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the army of the Potomac, in the 15th corps, and placing them under command of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith. Maj. Gen. Butler is to command the remainder of the troops of that department, with headquarters at Fort Monroe.

Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the 12th corps, reorganized. This assignment is not official. Gen. Banks' position as commander of the Gulf Department.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Stanton has been ordered by order of Gen. Dix at Newark for denouncing the Government, and brought to this city.

THE REBEL RAID.

New York, July 11.—The following dispatch is printed by the Commercial. They are given for what they are worth: PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The telegraph between here and Baltimore is said to be interrupted, but we have just received a report that the combined forces of Hunter and Wallace are fighting and driving the rebels. The Baldy Smith's army corps, has arrived here this afternoon.

Baltimore, July 11.—The 19th army corps from New Orleans has reached here.

New Orleans, July 11.—We learn from a merchant's news room that after burning a vessel on Saturday off Cape Henry, the Florida steamer in a northeasterly direction.

New York, July 11.—The Philadelphia Enquirer's correspondent estimates our loss in the fight at the Monocacy at 10,000, mostly captured after we were flanked. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is believed to be fully as large as our entire loss.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 10 P. M.—The rebels got possession of the wires at Magnolia about 14 miles from Baltimore and intercepted a large number of despatches, among them was one from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Canby, and there is no communication with Washington and there is the greatest excitement here.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Bulletin has a special dispatch from Wilmington, Del., which says that the report of the burning of the bridge over Gunpowder river by the rebels is not believed.

The mansion of Gen. Cadwalader, at Magnolia, was burned by the rebels this morning.

ALBANY, June 11.—The Governor will issue an order to all the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service and a proclamation urging citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The following has been received by H. F. Kinney, Superintendent of the B. & O. R. R.: The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia; they went through the train after we had stopped, capturing the mail and the soldiers' baggage, and the engine, also one freight car and a northern central engine that was on the side track. J. R. McSWANSON.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

10 O'clock A. M.

THE GREAT REBEL RAID!

OPERATIONS OF THE REBELS!

Destruction of R. R.'s & Telegraph! The Pirate Florida at Work! Rebels Marching 95 Washington! Their Number Said to be 45,000!

Longstreet Coming with More!

THE REBEL RAID.

Baltimore, July 11.—The news from Washington is exciting. The Star says skimming on the Rockville road commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and was continued by the advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. There their progress stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of their skimming between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the 7th street Turnpike, near Clapp's farm and the residence of F. P. Blair. It is reported to-day the rebels burned the residence of Blair.

There were 800 infantry only in force encamped at Rockville last night, though some 1,000 refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry report that crossing north of that point in large numbers, some say 12,000 strong, others say 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden in command of the cavalry now hanging around the fortifications.

All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the River Road up to noon to-day.

The Star says the number and purposes of the rebel invading force is confusingly conflicting. We see elsewhere opinions entertained by many around us, that the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications at Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. Per contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability, one that has on repeated occasions had official and most accurate information of the rebel movement in Va. The information received from this quarter is as follows: The rebel army of invasion in Md. is 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Early, Breckinridge, Kansom, Latendon and McCusland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville Tuesday last with additional force to join Lee and army of invasion and prepare them for an attempt to capture Washington by surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton.

McCusland has 242 men in his command and expects to have his force increased in the fight at Aldie. He captured 81 cavalry men, killed 20, captured a Major and a 12 pounder cannon.

Kincaid's commands one company operating near Fairfax Court House, and near Accotink.

LATER.—Up to a quarter past 2 o'clock the affairs in the vicinity of Rockville Branch post office continued about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but skirmishing going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight. Our forces are reported to be in the fight. Our forces are reported to be in the fight.

New York, July 12.—The President of the telegraph company, telegraphs from Philadelphia, that the raiders have destroyed the lines of the Independent telegraph company and such of the lines of the American telegraph company as were along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday afternoon the steamer Electric Spark on a voyage from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the pirate Florida. When the Florida was first discovered it was distant about 15 miles to the northward, and making for her, gaining on her rapidly. When 7 or 8 miles distant the Florida hoisted an English flag which she kept flying until within 120 yards of the steamer, when there she was substituted. A shot was fired across the bow of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across the bows. The steamer not coming to the enemy fired a shell which after striking the water a few feet from the vessel passed directly over her about midships. The steamer then heeled over and was immediately boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her and ordered the Captain on board the steamer with his papers. His personal property was all destroyed or taken. The steamer was retained by the English schooner Lane which had been previously boarded by the Florida and was nearly a capture. The Electric Spark and both steamers soon headed for a schooner which bore to until they came up. The Captain, crew and passengers, about 40 in number were then put on board the Lane which was bound for port. The Lane arrived here last evening. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot a broadside from the rebel battery which was in readiness for the purpose would have destroyed her.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

New York, July 12.—The World prints the following extract of a private letter dated Lexington, Va., June 12th: Yesterday we marched from midway here being quickened as we advanced by the sound of Crooks' guns who were engaged with Gen. McCusland who held this place. They defeated us with great artillery, burning bridges, planting batteries on the hills, as we came up, to shell us, bushwhacking us from behind every tree. This was needless on their part, as we had been there before. Being joined by Gen. Cook and Averill, we are now able, of course to whip them twice over. It seems, however, that McCusland is waiting for Breckinridge who has been detached with his division from Lee's army, to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg, whichever we strike for, but suppose his plan is to

CORRESPONDENCE.—There were 135 sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to Wisconsin regiments taken through the cars to-day, going to the Harney hospital at Madison.

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